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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 14 July 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of the violations committed by Israel from 15 to 30 June 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative

08-42520 (E) 170708 210708

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 July 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 15 to 30 June 2008, inclusive

Air violations

On 15 June 2008 between 1605 and 1635 hours, an enemy Israeli military aircraft flew at high altitude over the areas of Tibnin and Bint Jubayl.

Between 1630 and 2010 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the areas of Bint Jubayl, Tibnin and Naqurah.

On 16 June 2008 between 2110 and 2120 hours, an enemy Israeli military aircraft flew over the area of Bint Jubayl.

Between 2243 and 2400 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled the area over the sea between Tyre and Beirut before departing over the sea off Naqurah.

On 17 June 2008 between 0645 and 0755 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Bint Jubayl.

Between 1445 and 1515 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the Shab'a farmlands, flying north to the area above Hirmil, then west to Tripoli, before returning south and departing over the sea off Zahrani.

Between 1100 and 1300 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at high altitude over the area of Tibnin.

On 18 June 2008 between 0943 and 1125 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over Kafr Killa and flying north to Shikka. They circled the areas of Shikka, Baalbek and Hirmil before returning south and departing over Rumaysh.

Between 1000 and 1125 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the area of Kafr Killa and flying north to Tripoli. They circled the northern region and the Bekaa before returning south and departing over Rumaysh.

Between 1005 and 1135 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the sea off Tyre. They flew east to Marj 'Uyun and circled the southern region and Iqlim al-Kharrub before departing over the sea off Naqurah.

Between 1150 and 1200 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the sea off Sidon and flying east to Jazzin before departing over Rumaysh.

Between 1230 and 1315 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the sea off Sidon and flying east to Jazzin

and as far north as Shikka. They circled the northern region and the Bekaa before returning south and departing over Rumaysh.

Between 1228 and 1345 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over Kafr Killa and flying north to Sidon. They circled the southern region and Iqlim al-Kharrub before departing over `Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1305 and 1500 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over Kafr Killa and flying north to Beirut. They circled the area between Shikka and the south before departing over Rumaysh.

Between 1435 and 1600 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the Shab'a farmlands and flying north to Shikka. They circled the area between Shikka and the south before departing over `Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1410 and 1630 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the sea off Naqurah and flying north to Beirut. From the area over the sea off Jounieh, it circled the area between Jounieh and Damur before departing over Naqurah.

On 19 June 2008 between 0900 and 1110 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Naqurah.

On 20 June 2008 between 0700 and 0845 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at high altitude over the area of Tibnin.

Between 2220 and 2340 hours, the sound was heard of an enemy Israeli helicopter flying at high altitude over Wadi `Ayn al-Zarqa' in the vicinity of Tayr Harfa. It then flew south towards the Palestinian territories.

On 22 June 2008 between 1105 and 1130 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over Kafr Killa and flying to the areas over al-Arz (the Cedars), Baalbek and Hirmil before departing over `Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1240 and 1235 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over Kafr Killa and circling over all regions of Lebanon before departing over Kafr Killa.

Between 2100 and 2230 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over Rumaysh and circling the area between Shikka and the south before departing over the sea off Naqurah.

On 23 June 2008 between 1008 and 1125 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the occupied Shab'a farmlands and circling over all regions of Lebanon before departing over Naqurah.

On 25 June 2008 between 0130 and 0500 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the areas of Bint Jubayl and Tibnin.

Between 0745 and 1230 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the areas of Naqurah, Bint Jubayl and Tibnin.

Between 1500 and 1630 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Naqurah.

On 26 June 2008 between 0010 and 0130 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the areas of the Shab'a farmlands and Kafr Shuba.

Between 1005 and 1125 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over Kafr Killa and circling over all regions of Lebanon before departing over the sea off Naqurah.

Between 0920 and 1205 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the sea off Damur and circling the area over the sea between Damur and Beirut before departing over the sea off Naqurah.

On 27 June 2008 between 0300 and 0500 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Naqurah.

On 29 June 2008 between 1202 and 1400 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over Dayr Mimas and circling over all regions of Lebanon before departing over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1000 and 1200 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the areas of Naqurah and Bint Jubayl.

Between 2040 and 2130 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at high altitude over the area of Hasbayya.

On 30 June 2008 between 0300 and 0500 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Naqurah.

Between 0930 and 1320 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at high altitude over the southern region.

Between 2120 and 2200 hours, enemy Israeli helicopters circled over the occupied Palestinian territories around Duhairah. At 2150 hours, one of the aircraft violated Lebanese airspace opposite the aforementioned village.

Between 2030 and 2250 hours, an enemy Israeli military aircraft flew at high altitude over the areas of Yarin, Tayr Harfa, Tibnin and Bint Jubayl. An enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft also flew over the areas of Yarin and Tayr Harfa.

Attacks on the ground

On 20 June 2008 between 0125 and 0215 hours, enemy Israeli forces at the Radar outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands fired six flare shells.

On 23 June 2008 at 2345 hours, the Israeli enemy at their position *gh*77 opposite Alma al-Sha'b directed a searchlight for 10 minutes towards Lebanese territory around the Sixth Brigade Lahlah position south-east of 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 25 June 2008 at 1340 hours, 12 enemy Israeli troops photographed Lebanese territory from their observation tower opposite Ra's Naqurah. They departed at 1430 hours.

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General Assembly
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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 14 July 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel during the month of June 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative

08-42528 (E) 210708 230708

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 July 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during June 2008

Air violations					*Land violations*					
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Total*	*Sea violations*	*Military acts of aggression*	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	*Total*	*Overall total*	*Previous month's violations*
				Crossing of territorial waters, and firing of automatic-weapons rounds, flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, launching of flare shells, dropping of artillery shells, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and display of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
24	27	2	53	2	—	16	—	16	71	97

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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 16
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 10 July 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the latest incident in the Kodori Gorge of Abkhazia, Georgia, and the violation of the airspace of Georgia by the military aircraft of the Russian Federation in the Tskhinvali region of Georgia (see annexes).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 16, and of the Security Council.

I have the honour to inform you that the radar data on the violation of the airspace of Georgia by the military aircraft of the Russian Federation in the Tskhinvali region is available on the following links: ftp://ftp.mfa.gov.ge/maxata/maxata.wmv and http://rapidshare.com/files/128382378/maxata.wmv.html.

(*Signed*) Irakli **Chikovani**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

08-42480 (E) 170708

Annex I to the identical letters dated 10 July 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

10 July 2008

On 9 July 2008, in the Kodori Gorge, an unidentified armed gang attacked a unit of policemen of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia patrolling the area in the direction of the villages of Deluki, Achamkhara and Kvabchara. As a result three Georgian policemen were wounded, one of them severely. Along with the Georgian side, UNOMIG is actively involved in an ongoing investigation process. The patrolling conducted by Georgian policemen aimed at examining the gorge territory ahead of a planned visit by United Nations monitors. In September 2007, in the Kodori Gorge, Georgian law-enforcement units unarmed an illegal armed gang of separatists, which the Abkhaz side claimed was an anti-terrorist division undergoing training. Today's incident disclosed what was the type and aim of this "anti-terrorist" division.

The same day, in the early hours of 9 July, a Georgian police post came under gunfire attack close to the Shamgona-Akhali Abastumani section of the Abkhaz administrative border. Fortunately, no one was injured.

The Georgian side considers these facts as a logical follow-up to the acts of violence taking place on the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia, in the recent period. It needs to be noted that the separatist regime's armed provocation coincides with a forthcoming visit of the United Nations assessment mission instructed by the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive assessment of the peacekeeping process in Abkhazia, Georgia.

The separatist regime's systematic armed provocations take place against the background of Georgia's active efforts aimed at implementation of the peace initiatives for conflict resolution, which should serve as a prerequisite to stabilization of the situation and comprehensive settlement of the conflicts.

But it does not seem to come in the interests of separatists who benefit from the Russian Federation's support under cover of the CIS peacekeeping operation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia has on more than one occasion focused the international community's attention on the Russian military build-up in Abkhazia, Georgia, which poses a threat to peace and stability in the region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia unequivocally condemns any act of violence and calls on the international community to give a due assessment to them. At the same time Georgia reaffirms its readiness to cooperate with all parties concerned for peaceful resolution of the conflicts.

Annex II to the identical letters dated 10 July 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

10 July 2008

On 9 July 2008 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia issued a statement concerning yet another act of aggression committed against Georgia by the Russian Federation — intrusion of four Russian air force aircraft into Georgian airspace above the territory of the Tskhinvali region.

On 10 July the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation made a comment in which the Russian side officially recognized this act of aggression.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia states that the Russian Federation's cynical annexation of integral parts of the Georgian territory has turned into an undisguised and extremely dangerous military aggression.

It is particularly noteworthy that the Russian side, which has until now obstinately denied responsibility for its own actions, carried out this illegal, irresponsible and destructive act in an absolutely open and undisguised manner. However, failing to break its old "tradition", Russia again levelled accusations against the Georgian side in its previous statement posted on 9 July 2008.

The incident that took place indicates clearly that the Russian Federation has definitely made a decision to disregard the principles of respect for Georgia's sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in its internal affairs upheld by the universally recognized norms of international law.

The action committed by the Russian side represents a violation of the Charter of the United Nations (Article 2, paragraph 4) stipulating that all Members of the United Nations should refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any other State. Furthermore, according to General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 1974, on the Definition of Aggression, Russia committed an act of aggression by carrying out a military incursion into the territory of Georgia.

Undoubtedly, no State has the discretion to undertake forceful actions on the territory of any other State and there is no legal or political justification whatsoever for such actions whether motivated by "preventive" or other purposes.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia emphasizes that the act of open aggression committed by the Russian Federation poses a direct threat to peace and security not only in Georgia and the South Caucasus but also in the Caucasus region as a whole.

Moreover, such actions of the Russian Federation derail the processes aimed at peaceful resolution of the conflicts in Georgia. Against this background, the international community can already have no doubts about the ineffectiveness of the established peace formats and the necessity of their immediate revision.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia states that the Georgian side will employ all political, diplomatic and legal instruments at its disposal to lead the international community to give an adequate assessment to the Russian side's military aggression directed against Georgia. It is also obvious that the international community's firm and unequivocal position will be of paramount importance in terms of avoiding recurrence of such dangerous and deliberate provocations in the future.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia states that Georgia, despite Russia's aggressive steps, will do all in its power to achieve progress in the peaceful settlement process and restoration of Georgia's territorial integrity.

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Sixty-second session
Agenda item 168
Extension of the terms of the judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 21 July 2008 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit the text of resolution 1824 (2008), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 5937th meeting, held on 18 July 2008, which reads as follows:

"*The Security Council*,

"*Taking note* of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 13 June 2008, attaching the letter to him from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the Tribunal") dated 6 June 2008 (A/62/896-S/2008/436),

"*Recalling* its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002 and 1449 (2002) of 13 December 2002,

"*Recalling in particular* its resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, in which the Security Council calls on the Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010,

"*Recalling* that on 13 June 2006, the Security Council decided in resolution 1684 (2006) to extend the term of office of the eleven permanent judges of the Tribunal until 31 December 2008, and that on 13 October 2006, the Council decided in resolution 1717 (2006) to extend the term of office of the eighteen ad litem judges of the Tribunal until 31 December 2008,

"*Noting* that two of the permanent judges and one of the ad litem judges currently serving at the Tribunal have indicated their intention to resign in

2008 upon the completion of their respective cases, and that at this stage it is not expected that their replacement will be necessary,

"*Noting* the progress made by the Tribunal towards the completion of its trial work at the earliest date,

"*Noting* the projections provided by the Tribunal as to the completion of all the remaining cases at trial stage before the end of December 2009,

"*Expressing its expectation* that the extension of the terms of office of the judges concerned will enhance the effectiveness of trial proceedings and contribute towards ensuring the implementation of the Completion Strategy,

"*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the Tribunal who are members of the Appeals Chamber until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases before the Appeals Chamber if sooner:

– Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)

– Ms. Andrésia Vaz (Senegal)

"2. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the Tribunal who are members of the Trial Chambers until 31 December 2009, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner:

– Mr. Charles Michael Dennis Byron (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

– Mr. Asoka de Silva (Sri Lanka)

– Mr. Sergei Aleckseevich Egorov (Russian Federation)

– Ms. Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)

– Mr. Erik Møse (Norway)

– Ms. Arlete Ramaroson (Madagascar)

– Mr. William Hussein Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania)

"3. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges, currently serving at the Tribunal, until 31 December 2009, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner:

– Ms. Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon)

– Ms. Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda)

– Ms. Taghrid Hikmet (Jordan)

– Mr. Vagn Joensen (Denmark)

– Mr. Gberdao Gustave Kam (Burkina Faso)

– Mr. Lee Gacuiga Muthoga (Kenya)

– Mr. Seon Ki Park (Republic of Korea)

– Mr. Emile Francis Short (Ghana)

"4. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges, who have not yet been appointed to serve at the Tribunal, until 31 December 2009, or until the completion of any cases to which they may be assigned if sooner:

- Mr. Aydin Sefa Akay (Turkey)
- Ms. Karin Hökborg (Sweden)
- Ms. Flavia Lattanzi (Italy)
- Mr. Kenneth Machin (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Mr. Joseph Edward Chiondo Masanche (United Republic of Tanzania)
- Tan Sri Dato' Hj. Mohd. Azmi Dato' Hj. Kamaruddin (Malaysia)
- Mr. Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar)
- Mr. Albertus Henricus Johannes Swart (Netherlands)
- Ms. Aura E. Guerra de Villalaz (Panama)

"5. *Decides* to amend article 11, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to replace those paragraphs with the provisions set out in the annex to the present resolution;

"6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

"Annex

"Article 11: Composition of the Chambers

"1. The Chambers shall be composed of **a maximum of** sixteen permanent independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and a maximum at any one time of nine ad litem independent judges appointed in accordance with article 12 ter, paragraph 2, of the present Statute, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State.

"2. A **maximum at any one time of** three permanent judges and six ad litem judges shall be members of each Trial Chamber. Each Trial Chamber to which ad litem judges are assigned may be divided into sections of three judges each, composed of both permanent and ad litem judges. A section of a Trial Chamber shall have the same powers and responsibilities as a Trial Chamber under the present Statute and shall render judgement in accordance with the same rules."

(*Signed*) **Le Luong Minh**
President of the Security Council